

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

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## Notes.

THE PRESENT STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; 1707-1748; BEING THE SECOND SERIES OF GUYMIEGE'S 'NEW STATE OF ENGLAND.'

(Concluded from 7th S. I. 464.)

The sixth edition of 'The Present State of Great Britain and Ireland' was published in 1728, and contains the portrait (presumably) of the new king, George II.; but it bears a suspicious resemblance to that of his predecessor prefixed to former editions, and the inscription remains unchanged. Some alterations occur in the printers' names, which are now given as "A. Bettesworth, G. Strahan, J. Round, W. Innys, J. Brotherton, E. Symon, and J. Clark." The place of printing is omitted in this as in the preceding and all subsequent editions of the work. This sixth edition contains no dedication, and excepting that the lists of officers, &c., are somewhat amplified, no considerable alterations are noticeable.

The lists of his Majesty's household under the Lord Steward (Lionel, Duke of Dorset) and the Lord Chamberlain (the Duke of Grafton) are very voluminous, and, as the salaries attached to each office are given, of considerable interest.

The king's principal cook (whose name is given as "Charles Brexton, Esq.") had 150*l.*, and his assistant 120*l.* These places were quite distinct

from those of the clerks of the kitchen. Under the cooks were four "turnbroaches" at 30*l.* each. A note adds that the kitchen establishment was divided into three separate grades: "the Yeomen who are chiefly employed in Soupes, Ragous, &c., the Grooms in boiled Meats, and the children for meat roasted." The storekeeper of the wine had 50*l.*, and the holder of an office somewhat akin—"the Keeper of the Ice and Snow"—a like sum. Two hundred pounds was paid for "feeding and breeding pheasants at Hampton Court"; a "purveyor of oysters," one Mrs. Lucas, had a salary of 20*l.*; and from the same list we learn that King George II.'s shoemaker was "Mr. Verdun, in Catherine Street, in the Strand." The king's goldsmith, jeweller, poet laureate, historiographer, and history painter (the last Sir James Thornhill) are given in the above order, followed by the name of Charles Gervase, "principal painter," with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. Although the works of this artist are not much appreciated at the present day, he occupied a very prominent position amongst the portrait painters of the reign of George II. He was highly eulogized by Pope, but unhesitatingly condemned by Walpole.

The list concludes with the names of the royal rat-killer, mole-taker, tuner of organs (who only received 2*l.* more than the rat-catcher), optick-glass maker, yeoman arras-worker, card-maker, operator for the teeth, and the "Comedians."

The accounts of Scotland and Ireland are reprinted from former editions. In the account of his Majesty's genealogy, facing p. 40, is a fanciful genealogical chart of the descent of the kings of England from Odin, which, I believe, had not been hitherto included in this section of the book.

The seventh edition bears the date of 1731, and contains the portrait as in the sixth; preface and contents, 2 unnumbered pages; 303 pages in part i. of text, and 177 of lists; index to the lists, 3 unnumbered pages; 183 pages of 'The Present State of Scotland,' being part ii., with an unnumbered page of contents; 82 pages of 'The Present State of Ireland,' being part iii. 'His Majesty's Dominions in Germany,' &c. (printed in 1728), occupy 51 pages, and one unnumbered page of contents at the end of the work. This edition, being substantially the same as the preceding one, calls for no especial remark.

The eighth edition did not appear till 1738, when a considerably enlarged and very bulky volume (without, however, a corresponding increase in the price, six shillings) was issued.

The portrait of the king is now inscribed George II. The description of England in part i. extends to 308 pages, and the English lists have increased from 177 pages in the last edition to 251. In the list of the officers in the Lord Chamberlain's department the name of the poet laureate (Colley Cibber, 100*l.* per annum) is not

any longer mixed up with the names of the court goldsmiths and jewellers, as in the earlier lists in Miège's work, though the keeper of his Majesty's library (Dr. Bentley) immediately precedes the name of the gardener of Somerset House and the rat-killer—an office now, singularly enough, filled by a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs, who received 48*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, a higher salary than that received by his Majesty's musicians, and on a par with that of the gentlemen ushers, quarterly waiters.

The description of Scotland occupies 253 pages, and is allowed by the author himself to be "enlarged, corrected, and amended from above one thousand errors in the former editions."

Ireland (111 pages) is also more fully described than heretofore, and the strength of the military government of the country under the then Lord Lieutenant, William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, is set forth at great length. In former editions, "12,000 men, horse, foot, and dragons," are said to be sufficient for the Irish military establishment, coupled with the "very effectual course which has been taken to put the remains of that nation from being ever in a capacity to make another revolt." This effectual course was the passing of an Act to divide the estates of the Roman Catholics amongst all their children, except any became Protestants, in which case they were to inherit the whole.

In 1738 the military establishment under Lord Shannon, who was the Irish commander-in-chief, with three major-generals and eight brigadiers-general under him, consisted of four regiments of horse, six of dragoons, and twenty of foot. The names of twenty-seven barrack masters and fourteen governors of garrisons, &c., are also given.

At the end of the account of the king's dominions, &c., in Germany is inserted in my own copy of this edition a list of "books printed for and sold by Joseph Hazard at the Bible against Stationers-Hall, near Ludgate, London." These are for the most part devotional works and school-books, but an exception to these would seem to be one entitled "'The Taste of the Town; or, a Guide to all Publick Diversions,' viz., of Musick, Operas, and Plays.....of Dancing, Religious and Dramatical.....of Audiences at our Theatrical Representations, their due behaviour, and of Cat-calls and other indecent practices, concluding with remarks on our pretenders to Criticism." The work treated of various other subjects, and could hardly be considered a dear two-shillingsworth, either at the time of publication or at the present day.

The ninth edition of 'The Present State of Great Britain and Ireland' appeared in 1742, "corrected and enlarged." It has the same portrait; 308 pages in part i., followed by 200 pages of lists; separate title to 'The Present State of Scotland,' dated 1738, this portion comprising 253

pages. Ireland and Germany are treated as in the previous edition. The actual number of pages being less, it is difficult to discover where the enlargement lies. This would appear to be a scarce edition, no copy being preserved in the British Museum. A very clean and perfect example is, however, in the library of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery Lane, from which copy I have taken these notes.

The tenth edition, issued in 1745, has a somewhat altered title-page, and I therefore transcribe it in its entirety:—

"The Present State of Great Britain and Ireland, being a Complete Treatise of their several Inhabitants; Their Religion, Policy, Manufactures, Customs, Government and Commerce. Of the Britons Original: Their Sciences and Arts; Nobility and People, and strength by Sea and Land. With a large Description of London; and a curious abstract of each Kings Reign from Ebert to the end of George I. Also His Majesty's German Dominions and Genealogy of His Family. The whole consisting of four parts. To which are added Lists of all the Offices in England, Scotland and Ireland; with their whole Establishment, Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical. Done in a new Method, correct and regular. The Tenth Edition. Begun by Mr. Miège; and now greatly improved, Revised and completed to the Present Time by Mr. Bolton. London. Printed for J. Brotherton, G. Strahan, R. Ware, J. Clarke, C. Hitch, and J. Hodgson. MDCCLXV. Price 6*s.*—Portrait of George II.; preface, contents, and pages 1-521; title, lists, pages 1-183.

The eleventh edition, which appeared in 1748, was the last issued by Miège's continuator, S. Bolton. This publication, for so many years the rival of Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britannicæ Notitia,' expired, therefore, seven years earlier than the work it was intended to supplant (the last year of publication of Chamberlayne being 1755).

The title-page of the eleventh edition of 'The Present State of Great Britain and Ireland' has a misprinted date, "MDCCLVIII" for 1748. The compiler states in his preface that he was concerned in the revision and production of the ninth edition, though his name first appears on the title-page of the tenth; and he concludes his remarks with the conviction that "no one can expect infallibility in a Protestant country."

The portrait of King George II. is prefixed to the work as in former issues; the pagination of the descriptions of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany is continuous, numbering 520 pages, with no separate titles to the parts; and the lists which follow occupy 191 pages.

I have thus reached the end of the few bibliographical notes I have compiled on seventeen editions of a little-known work—the first series of volumes issued by Guy Miège between 1691 and 1707, and the second series (embracing Scotland and subsequently Ireland) from that date to the year 1748; and I may here say that the pages of Lowndes will be searched in vain for any exhaustive account of this author's writings. Want of space has prevented my taking more than pas-

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ing notice of the more ephemeral publications of a similar nature, which in most cases survived no longer than a single year; but with some of these and with the foreign translations of both Chamberlayne and Miège I shall hope to deal on a future occasion. The difficulties which beset the path of one who, like myself, has endeavoured to present an accurate and complete summary of a series of works issued at irregular intervals, and extending over so long a period, will be admitted when I remark that only nine of these seventeen editions are to be found in the library of the British Museum, and that for my notes on the remaining eight no private collection has afforded me a sight of more than one of the missing volumes.

ARTHUR IRWIN DASENT.

Tower Hill, Ascot, Berks.

'MONTHLY REVIEW': THOMAS MARRYAT:  
SAMUEL BADCOCK.

The following letter from Bodl. MS. Add. C. 89, fol. 247-48, seems interesting and entertaining enough to deserve a place in 'N. & Q.' The first and last sentences appear to refer to some debt or other delinquency by which the writer had placed himself within the danger of the editors of the *Monthly Review* (the letter was written in about 1790):—

Messieurs.—Unfortunately I did not know that you kept an office of Insurance or three or four months ago I should certainly have sent you a handsome premium to have done my neck: but as you have promised security to said neck (& I'd take the ghost's word for a thousand) I shall save my money & jog on as merrily as if there were no such things as lanterns or posts.

As you seem capable of *enduring* the prattle of narrative age, take the following story of old times which will satisfy your curiosity with respect to the commencement of the M. R. from it's first embryonic state.

In the years 1747, 8, 9 I belonged to a poetical club (—Pray let me tell my story my own way) who met at the Robin Hood, Butcher Row, every Wednesday at five & seldom parted 'till five the next morning. Each member brought a piece of poetry which was corrected & if approved of thrown into the treasury from whence the wants of Mr. Cave were always supplied & the rest of the pieces disposed of according to the unanimous suffrage of the club. The time before supper was spent in criticisms on our own, or the productions of others. I was told Mr. Mallet left the club (a little before I came into it) on account of some severities which, however just, made the gall'd horse wince & run away. The correct Pope, who would *show no mercy to an empty line* we did not spare for suffering such an one to pass muster in his *Odyssey* as—"He clung adherent & suspended hung." A pretty picture of Ulysses, who clung clinging & hung hanging on the rock. Could the little gentleman have steeped out of purgatory & heard our animadversions on this & two or three more of his lines, he had certainly made some addenda to his *Dunciad*. After supper half a score boats rimes were fill'd up by each member, laugh'd at & burned. Then Wit appear'd in her most enchanting garb & Humor frolick'd with her apish gambols. We declin'd no trial of wit. Some-

times we sang extempore songs, every 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup> line rhyming, to the tune of Children in the wood, Black joke &c., every member giving his line in rotation. [so] that we proceeded with as much celerity as our brother ballad singers without. He that first hammer'd for a line forfeited a halfpenny. Sometimes we plaid at What is it like? & even I love my love with an A &c. Let me mend this nasty pen & you shall have a list of the names & characters of all the Members.

Dr. E. Young, author of the *Universal Passion*. Not being a constant attendant, we shall say no more of him. Those who never absented themselves were as follow.

Dr. R. Brookes, of Oxf. chapel, parson, physician & bookmaker. A man of excellent natural abilities, immense erudition & the strongest thinker I ever met with. His great, yet un-common fault was the utmost diffidence of his own powers. His elegant ode on Solitude, as fine a poem as any in the English language, had so scanty a sale, that he could never be prevailed on afterwards, as far as I know, to publish anything of *his own*. It came out at an untoward time, in the winter of 45, when the rebels were at Derby. The good people of London then busied themselves more about the son of the son of a brass warming pan, than literary productions. He deserved a better fate. A bookseller's slave ought not to claim precedence of Mungo.

*Sal Volatile*. Who the d—l's he? What is your name, says a clergyman to a boy in St. Clement's aisle? *Rugged & tough*. Who gave you that name? The boys in the black alley, d—n their a—ls. The above agnomen was imposed by the said Dr. Brooks on— (presbyterian & physician & poet)

Thos. Marryat—of natural talents not below mediocrity, of an education somewhat extra-ordinary. Latin was his vernacular language & he could read any Greek author, even Lycophron, before nine years old. A helluo librorum, had a tenacious memory & a taste that revolted the slightest blemishes & could feast luxuriously on the beauties of an author. His knowledge of books was of great service to the club, as he often set them right when wrong or in a state of dubiety. After supper he kept the table in a roar with flashes of merriment, tho' he was never known to laugh. So sure as there is any truth in the Metempsychosis, the soul of Rabelais perch'd on *his pineal gland*.

Moses Brown, pen-maker, afterwards parson, tho' a Presbyterian also a man of fine poetical talents, tho' of no education. When Cave gave £50 for the best poem on Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven & Hell—which poems formed a Magazine extraordinary for July 1735, No. vii. Mr. B.'s poem the prize was adjudged to & received by him, abnuate Pope, but the majority of the judges (I think *all* but P.) decided justly in his favor. There were six lines, for which a gentleman who had just lost an only son sent him six guineas. They are, if my memory serves me,

They would I mention with paternal tears,  
Sweet boy fate summon'd in thy youthful years;  
Permit at least this short suspense to grieve,  
For one soft tear to flow, one sigh to heave,  
While thy dear memory wakes my hopeless smart  
And thy fresh image wrings my aching heart.

He also got the £40 prize for the best poem on the Attributes.

J. Duick, pen-maker, very little inferior to M. B., tho' a stranger to *hic haec hoc*. No. viii. to whom the second prize was given was *his*. At his house in Clerkenwell I could find no other book than a bible & dr. Watt's hymns. Squalid poverty appeared there in its most offensive form of filth & dirt among his numerous progeny. He was also a Presbyterian. Now will you

retract your nascent heterodoxy & own that poeta nascitur?

Mr. [Martin] Madan, then a lawyer; after, a parson. His character ye are no stranger to.

Mr. Maddox, an attorney; a man of solid parts, great learning, sound & fine sense, remarkably modest & timid, yet by no means deficient in wit or poetry. An excellent writer, but never would give his name to any of his productions.

A Foreigner whose name I have forgot, of considerable abilities natural & acquired, had an extensive knowledge of books, men & things. Faggots.—Mr. Newberry, bookseller, St. Paul's churchyard. Mr. Faden, Salisbury court. Two or three honorary members, mon nullius in pondeis, spectators, amateurs, not actors.

About Xmas 1748 Dr. B. delighted with some criticisms made by several of the club, dropt a hint that, to give a fair account of the merits and demerits of every Poem that came out, might be an acceptable service to the public. That, says Mr. Maddox, would be thrusting our fingers into a wasp's nest. It would be necessary, says Mr. Duick, to maintain inviolable secrecy with respect to the persons concern'd. Cui bono, said Mr. Madan. After agitating the affair for some time, what says Sal Volatile (says the Dr.) who had kept profound silence? He applauds the good sense of the club in secreting their persons from the knowledge of mankind.

.....This idea of the Dr. was pursued and extended to all publications. After being the subject of conversation for several club nights a plan was at length perfected & agreed upon—to give an impartial account of every work published in a 12d. monthly pamphlet, to which the Dr. who was so happy in the titular line, gave the name of The Monthly Review.

At this time an unlucky fracas broke out between Mr. Brown & Mr. Newberry. Moses was to receive three guineas p' month for his share; which not being satisfied with, Mr. N. & he had some words, & words followed words—as the Jewish King observed, who for a king was undoubtedly a wise man—the beginning of strife is as the letting out waters: for several club nights the breach increased & during this altercation, before our first number was finished, out pops a publication, precisely on our plan & (which was rather too much) our very title prefixed. You have seen the man who drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night—such was the phyz of every member of our club. I should have remark'd that what retarded our work was that every writer's strictures should be submitted to the revision of the whole club, for their corrections. The first thing proposed was to discover the traitor: suspicion fell on Mr. Raikes of Gloucester, with what justice I know not. Discord now took full possession of the club room, & driving away all the little genii & pretty angels that hover'd over our heads, scatter'd nothing but jealousies, heart-burnings, bickerings & animosities. They were too sore to bear laughing at. I soon left them, & went on my travels, nor have I ever since seen the face of one of them. Consequently I never knew who the writers were, engaged in the compilation of the M. R., but this I know, that they were equal to the task, & have raised its reputation on the most durable basis, to the highest fame of any literary production on the face of the globe.....Thanks to ye for freeing me from fear, for Qui metuens vivit liber mihi non erit unquam. The sentiments of Flaccus are always just, tho' his conduct like that of other good Christians, was sometimes at cuffs with them, witness his parmula non bene relicta; this he might laugh at under the smiles of Augustus, but had one of Cæsar's veterans overtaken the pury scamperer he would have found it no joking matter.

I am, gentlemen, with the sincerest esteem & admiration your most faithful and obliged humble servant,  
THO' MARRIAT.

Endorsed:—Messieurs Monthly Reviewers.

While on the subject of the *Monthly Review*, let me add that the next volume to the one from which the above is taken (namely, Bodl. MS. Add. C. 90) contains a large number of letters from Samuel Badcock to Dr. Ralph Griffiths, the editor of the *Review*, which have not been published, and which have been unknown to all the writers of Badcock's life, even to the last, who has written in the 'Dict. of National Biography.' They supply full information with respect to two important episodes in his life—his removal from Barnstaple, and his conformity to the Established Church—as well as supplement what is known of his controversy with Joseph Priestley and his review of Madan's 'Thelyphthora.' FAMA.  
Oxford.

PECULIAR WORDS FOUND IN HEYWOOD AND DEKKER.

*Countant* = accountant, in Heywood's 'Rape of Lucrece':—

For he usurps my state and first deposal  
My father in my swathed infancy,  
For which he shall be countant,

'Works,' vol. v. p. 167.

(The quotations are all taken from Pearson's edition, 1874.)

*Neutris* = be neutral, Heywood's 'Rape of Lucrece':—

"I can.....fret with Horatius Cocles, be mad like my selfe, or neutris with Collatine."—'Works,' vol. v. p. 192.

The meaning of this word is not clear; but from Collatinus's long speech which shortly follows, it would seem that what Brutus meant was "to be neutral," "take part with neither side."

*Sulky*, in Heywood's 'Challenge for Beauty,' III. i.:

"Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a sulke [i. e., sulky] commodity."—'Works,' vol. v. p. 39.

*Sulky* appears to mean in this passage "not easily got rid of," "that hangs on hand." I have not met with any other instance of the word in this peculiar sense.

*Strags* = slaughter, in Heywood's 'Earth and Ago':—

What broiles? what strags? what slaughter to destroy  
Did this loath'd carcase breed 'twixt Greece and Troy!  
'Works,' vol. vi. p. 143.

*Inciferous*. What does this word mean? It occurs in Dekker's 'Match me in London,' Act I, in the following passage:—

"She's amorous, delicious, inciferous, tender, neat."—'Works,' vol. iv. p. 148.

I cannot make out from what this word is supposed to be derived, nor can I find any word like it for which it could be a misprint.

*Rhubarbatus*, used of a doctor by Dekker in his 'Match me in London,' Act III. :—

"A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman, than one of your *rhubarbatus* faces."—Works, vol. iv. p. 169.

*Lists*. In the same play (Act II.) is the following :—

"They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both cares."—P. 167.

Cotgrave has under "Mol," "*Le mol de l'oreille*. The lug, or list of th' eare" (i. e., the lobe of the ear). I can only find the word *list* given in this sense in Halliwell's 'Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words,' the passage from Cotgrave being quoted, but no other authority. I thought it worth noting that it occurs twice in Dekker's 'Match me in London,' once as above, and again on p. 166. I have never met with the word *list* in this sense elsewhere. F. A. MARSHALL.

8, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

The service for the Papal benediction of the Golden Rose is so very difficult to obtain that it seems fitting to place it on record in 'N. & Q.' It is taken from that very curious book, 'Sacrarum Cereemoniarum sive Rituum Ecclesiasticorum S. Rom. Ecclesie,' by Christopher Marcol, Archbishop-elect of Corfu, which was printed at Venice in 1573, "ad signum Pavonis," by Ægidius Regazzola.

*De Benedictione Rose, qua sit Dominica Letare Hierusalem, & ejus traditio.*

Consueverunt Romani Pontifices in Dominica quarta Quadragesimæ, in qua cantatur in Ecclesia *Letare Hierusalem*, rosam auream benedicere, et illam post Missarum solemniam alicui magno principi, si præsens est in curia, dono dare. Sin minus esset in curia princeps tanto munero dignus, mittitur extra ad aliquem Regem vel Principem, ut placuerit sanctissimo Domino nostro cum consilio sacri collegii. Nam consuevit summus Pontifex ante vel post missam convocare Cardinales ad circulum in camera sua, vel ubi sibi placet et cum eis deliberare, cui danda vel mittenda sit rosa. Pro eoque igitur benedictione iuxta lectum paramenti, ubi sanctissimus Dominus noster accipit sua paramenta, paratur parum altare, et super illud duo candelabra, et Pontifex indutus amictu, alba, cingulo, stola, pluviali et mitra, ascendit ad ipsum altare, et deposita mitra, dicit.

V. Adiutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.

R. Qui fecit cælum et terram.

V. Dominus vobiscum.

R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

*Deus* cujus verbo et potentia facta sunt omnia, et cujus nutu universa dirigitur: qui es lætitia et gaudium omnium fidelium: majestatem tuam suppliciter exoramus, ut hanc rosam odore virtutis; gratissimam, quam bodierna die in signum spiritualis lætitiæ in manibus gestamus bene dicere et sancti-ficare tua pietate dignaris, ut plebs tibi dicata ex jugo Babilonicæ captivitatis educta, per unigeniti filii tui gratiam: qui est gloria et exultatio plebis Israel illius Hierusalem, quæ sursum est mater nostra, sinceris cordibus gaudium representes, et

quia ad honorem nominis tui Ecclesia tua hoc signo hodie exultat et gaudet: tu ei Domine verum et perfectum gaudium largiaris, et devotionem ejus accipiens peccata dimittas, fide repleas, indulgentia foveas, misericordiam protegas, adversa destruas, prospera cuncta concedas: quatenus per fructum boni operis in odorem unguentorum illius floris transeat, qui de radice Jesse productus, flos campi et liliom convallium mistice predicatur: cum quo in superna gloria cum sanctis omnibus sine fine letetur. Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate spiritus sancti Deus, per omnia secula seculorum, Amen.

Finita oratione inungit cum balsamo rosam auream, quæ est in ipso ramusculo, et super imponit muscum tritum, quæ per Sacristam ei miniaturantur, et imponit incensum in turibulo more consueto, et demum aspergit rosam aqua benedicta, et adolet incenso. Interim clericus camere Apostolicæ sustinet rosam, quam deinde dat ad manus Diaconi Cardinalis a dextris, et ille ad manus Pontificis, qui manu sinistra rosam gestans, et dextra benedicens progreditur ad capellam, et Diaconi Cardinales hinc inde elevant fimbrias pluvialis: cum pervenerit ad faldistorium, dat rosam Diacono predicto, qui eam clerico cameræ tradit, et ille eam super altare ponit. Finita Missa Pontifex facta oratione ante altare, recipit rosam, ut supra, et eam deferret ad cameram suam. Et si ille, cui eam dare velit, est præsens, vocatur ad ejus pedes, et genuflexo dat ei rosam, dicens :—

Accipe rosam de manibus nostris, qui licet immeriti locum Dei in terris tenemus, per quam designatur gaudium utriusque Hierusalem, triumphantis scilicet et militantis Ecclesie, per quam omnibus Christi fidelibus manifestatur flos ipse speciosissimus, qui est gaudium et corona sanctorum omnium suscipie hanc tu dilectissime fili, qui secundum seculum nobilis, potens, ne multa virtute præditus es, ut amplius omni virtute in Christo Domino nobiliter tanquam rosa plantata super rivos aquarum multarum, quam gratiam ex sua uberantia Clementia tibi concedere, dignatur, qui est trinus et unus in secula seculorum, Amen. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen.

Hoc aliquando in capella factum fuit missa Missæ, antequam Papa descendere de sede sua: sed convenientius est, ut Papa revertatur ad cameram cum rosa et ita apud maiores facilitatum reperio.

Ille cui rosa data est, postquam manum et pedem Pontificis oculatus est, eique per tempore gratias egit, cum Papa in camera vestes sacras deposuerit, ipse rosam manu gestans associatur usque ad domum suæ habitationis a collegio Cardinalium, medius inter duos antiquiores Diacones post omnes alios Cardinales, circa illum sunt pedes cursoros Romanæ curiæ cum suis baculis, qui solent illa die strenas ab eo, qui rosam habuit, accipere.—Lib. i. cap. v. p. 155.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

Reform Club, S.W.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.—In 'N. & Q.' (5th S. x. and xi.) some very curious coincidences were recorded. I do not know if you will think the following, which recently occurred in my own experience, worth adding to the list. Although quite unimportant, it is at least curious. A few weeks ago I received by post two books in the same parcel, one, Molière's 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' the other, 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' In turning over the leaves of the former, an edition with English notes, I found "une prise de pétillait clarifié et édulcoré" (Act I. sc. 1.) explained as "a dose of whiskey clarified and sweetened." After

a few minutes I put down Molière's play and took up Scott's romance, when, to my great amusement, my eye again caught the words "clarified whey" (chap. xvi.). The probabilities were not in favour of finding such an out-of-the-way article as clarified whey mentioned at all in a work of fiction by a great standard author, but the chances must, I should imagine, have been well-nigh infinite against one's accidentally, in the space of about ten minutes, lighting upon this unusual article of diet in two books received in the same parcel, and written by two great authors, the one a dramatist, the other a novelist, who wrote the one in the seventeenth the other in the nineteenth century.

HELLVELLYN.

FOREIGNER.—In the *Academy*, July 10, 1886, p. 27, it is stated that

"foreigner has now a precise meaning. We understand by it a person who is not a subject of Queen Victoria. To our forefathers it had a wider signification. To them any person or thing which came from a long distance was foreign. We find this use of the word still living in many of our dialects."

If this definition of the modern use of the word be correct, West Indian negroes and Maoris are nearer to us than our Transatlantic cousins. Yet the fact that the English people of the United States live under an independent form of government can scarcely be said to destroy the ties of kinship. An average New Yorker or Marylander is, both by descent and education, bound much more closely to the nation from which he sprang than the Hindoo or even the Erse-speaking Celt can possibly be. The thrill of grief and indignation with which the news of President Garfield's assassination was received in England, and the sympathy which his long agony called forth, could have been awakened by no alien. "Blood is thicker than water," and the frequently-heard remark, "He is not a foreigner, he is an American," shows that this is generally acknowledged. How, then, should the word foreigner be defined? B. L. R. C.

TIKE.—This common Yorkshire word has the following derivation and explanation in Dr. Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable':—

"*Tike*. A Yorkshire *tike*, a clownish rustic. (Celtic, *tiac*, a ploughman.) A small bullock or heifer is called a *tike*, so also is a dog, probably because they are the common companions of the 'tiac.'

The above is misleading. For derivation Dr. Brewer seems to have been indebted to Ogilvie's 'Imperial Dictionary.' The proper meaning of *tike* is dog, cf. Icel. *tik*, Sw. *tik*, a bitch. When the word is applied to a man it is used in a disparaging sense. F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

ALL-FEED.—In Aubrey's 'Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey' (1719), i. 13, is the following: "In the Ditches about South Lambeth, our Lady's Thistle grows frequently. But all along

from hence to Kingston, towards the Thames Side, is the greatest Abundance of *All-Feed* that ever I saw." The ordinary botanical and provincial glossaries do not mention this word.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

LLANFECHAIN COCKPIT.—"The earth of the churchyard having been blessed dissolved all enchantment, so that a cockpit in the churchyard ensured the combat being a fair one" ("Notes on Books," 7th S. i. 479). We are told that the Llanfechain cockpit is "still traceable on the north side of the churchyard." According to the numerous authorities given by Brand ('Popular Antiquities') under "Churchyards," the north side of the country churchyards, especially in Wales, was considered "unhallowed ground, fit only to be the dormitory of the stillborn infants and suicides." And further on Brand calls attention to the Radnorshire custom of "dancing in the churchyard..... The young men play at fives and tennis against the wall of the church..... This amusement takes place on the north side of the churchyard, where it is the custom not to bury." All this—and much more therein mentioned—tends to show that the locality of this particular cockpit was selected not because the earth is blessed, but rather the contrary.

H. G. GRIFFINHOPE.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

#### Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest, to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

WILLIAM HENRY, D.D., OF DUBLIN.—I shall feel much obliged to any of your numerous readers in Ireland, the Americas, or elsewhere, who can give me any information about the parentage of Dr. William Henry, of Kildare Street, Dublin, and Dean of Killaloe. The said William Henry graduated M.A. at Dublin University in 1748, B.D. and D.D. in 1750; made Dean of Killaloe in 1761, Nov. 9. A Visitation Book of 1766 (Cashel Reg., i.) describes him, though presented, "as not yet instituted." That looks as if he never lived at Killaloe, though he was dean of that place from 1761 to 1768, when he died (presumably) at his residence in Kildare Street, Dublin, and was buried on Feb. 14, 1768, at St. Anne's Church, Dawson Street, Dublin (chancel vault). In Dr. Cotton's 'Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ,' "an Ecclesiastical Record of the Protestant Church in Ireland," mention is made of Dean William Henry, but it does not give his pedigree. He was an eminent

\* 'Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd and the Neighbouring Parishes.'

preacher; many of his printed sermons are in the British Museum. He also wrote on science in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society.

The coat of arms used by Dean Henry was, Per gules, indented, argent and gules, on a chief azure a lion passant argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demy talbot rampant argent, holding a ducal coronet-or. This family of Henry was an ancient Norman one, and their ancestor, Myles Henry, *Knt.*, came over with William the Conqueror, and some of his descendants accompanied Strongbow (Richard of Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, a ruined baron who bore this nickname) 1169, and Henry II. to Ireland, 1172. I can find no mention made of Dean W. Henry by the Rev. Canon Philip Dwyer, of Ennis, co. Clare, in his 'History of the Diocese of Killaloe, from the Time of the Reformation to the Close of the Eighteenth Century,' 1 vol., 1878, London. Dr. W. Henry died 1768. In the Herald's Office, Dublin, there are no means of ascertaining what arms were used by Rev. William Henry, Dean of Killaloe, none being recorded to him. How did the lineal descendants of Myles Henry, *Knt.*, manage to preserve his blazon from having quartered on it the arms of any family of equal repute to themselves into which they may have married either before or after his arrival in England (*temp.* Battle of Hastings, 1066) until this purely Norman coat of arms was used by Dr. W. Henry in 1768? What family in Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland, France, or elsewhere, used, or may still make use of, arms similar to those of Dean Henry? For, according to what Mr. M. A. Lower says in his 'Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom,' London, 1840, there may still be some family existing who claim to use this plain Norman blazon:—

"Henry, a personal name of Norman importation, which has given birth in a modified form to many surnames, including Henrison, Henson, Penry (ap-Henry), Harry, Parry (ap-Harry), Harris, Harrison, Hall (from Hal), Hallet, Halkett, Halse, Hawes, Hawkins, Hawkinson, Allkine, Haskins, and perhaps Alcock. Thus as Henry has given name to the most numerous group of English Monarchs, so it has furnished surnames for a very great number of their subjects."

A. H. H.

**DANTZICK JUDGES.**—What were these? Referred to in a paper found on a man who had committed suicide, Oct. 29, 1774 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*), thus: "On searching his pockets a paper was found, the purport of which was, that five or six Dantzick judges had robbed him of his substance by a decree." J. J. S.

**POMFRET CAKES.**—A reference to Pontefract, or Pomfret, 7th S. i. 377, induces me to ask, before this once popular lozenge or sweet is forgotten, whose seal or crest and initials are stamped on each cake. The design is like that on an old

sheriff's seal, viz., a pair of round-topped towers connected by a wall with a door in it, over which is perched a horned owl, just as the crest is on a sheriff's seal. Below the door are the initials TF, united. You can buy these liquorice cakes in Yorkshire yet; but the old stamp has been replaced by another, and, I think, with different crest and initials. They were threepence the ounce. P. P.

**MILITARY SONG.**—Who was the author of an alphabetical song beginning  
A is the Army, where many are killed and others cashiered  
in a moment,  
which was popular before the Crimean War; and can any reader supply the complete set of lines? H. M.  
Pall Mall.

**CALLIS.**—What is the meaning of *callis* in callisand, i. e., white scouring sand? See 'Manley and Corringham Glossary' (E. D. S.). I have heard that in Buckinghamshire it is called *gally-sand*. K. P. D. E.

[Is it not Calais sand?]

**COBBETT'S GRIDIRON.**—Cobbett offered to be fried upon a gridiron if ever the Government's paper in England was paid in gold. Can any one give me a reference to the passage? E. T.

**AUTHOR OF CHILD'S POEM WANTED.**—Can any one tell me the exact name and author of the child's poem describing the battle of the cats and rats? It begins thus:—

Beside a river broad and deep  
For many years the cats did keep  
A castle, which they fortified.  
This castle all around was walled,  
And was by all Cats' Castle called.

Could it be 'Cats' Castle attacked by Rats,' written by either Stennett or Mary Howitt, and published by Dean & Munday, in 16mo., about the year 1830? ALFRED R. CONKLING.  
83, Jermyan Street, S.W.

**BARONETCY OF HOUSTOUN OF THAT ILK.**—I shall be glad of any information as to the later baronets of this house, who assumed the title after the death, in 1751, of Sir John Houstoun, the third or fourth baronet, who sold Houstoun, and who is the last recorded by Burke in his 'Extinct Baronetage.' I find the death recorded in 1780 of "the Hon. Lady Susan, relict of Sir Thomas Houstoun." In 1785 Sir Patrick Houstoun, Bart., of Houstoun, died, and was buried in the abbey church of Bath; and in 1795 Sir George Houstoun, Bart., died in Georgia. If any reader of 'N. & Q.' can throw light on this subject I shall be very grateful. SIGMA.

**REV. JOS. MENCE.**—This gentleman was for many years Vicar of St. Pancras and Allhallows,

London Wall. He was eminent for his skill in music, and as one of the minor canons of St. Paul's he exhibited vocal powers said to have been unrivalled by any English singer. He died at Worcester, Sept. 19, 1796 (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxvi. 1116). Is anything more than this to be learned concerning him? C. A. WARD.

Haverstock Hill.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND TENNYSON.—In Lord Tennyson's recently published poem, 'The Flight,' there is an allusion to the 'Bride of Lammermoor.' This is, so far as I am aware, the only allusion to Scott in all Tennyson's poems, although I remember that Mr. Gladstone, in a letter that was published during the Scott centenary in 1871, stated that Tennyson is a great admirer of Sir Walter. Do any of your readers remember any other allusion to Scott in Tennyson's poems? May I take this opportunity of asking by what eminent people the "Waverley Novels" have not been appreciated? The only ones I can think of are Charles Lamb, T. L. Peacock, Carlyle, and (so I understand) Wilberforce. To these I am afraid I must by inference add Mrs. E. B. Browning, who omits Scott's name from her beautiful 'Vision of Poets.' This does not, however, necessarily prove that she did not admire the "Waverley Novels." Charles Lamb cared little for contemporary literature unless it was by one of his personal friends, such as Wordsworth or Bryan Waller Procter. As for Wilberforce, although he was one of the best men that ever lived, and accomplished a blessed and an enduring work, he was, I believe, a member of the so-called "Clapham sect," and he may, therefore, have thought it a point of conscience to object to books that gave people so much pleasure. With regard to Peacock, he is both a clever and an entertaining writer, but it is amusing, when one thinks of his own rather amorphous novels, to hear that he saw little merit in the novels of one who is perhaps the greatest writer of prose fiction that ever lived. I believe Wordsworth did not care much for Scott's poetry, although in his beautiful 'Yarrow Revisited' he hails his brother poet as "great minstrel of the Border"; but I do not know how much or how little he cared for Sir Walter's novels. Carlyle, when writing his unhappy essay on Scott, seems to have had a good and an evil angel on either hand, as his article is an amusing see-saw between praise and blame. Speaking for myself, as a sincere lover of Carlyle, I would fain see this essay blotted out of Carlyle's works, as it is quite unworthy of the genius of the great writer who has written so well on Burns. Can any of your readers mention any famous names in connexion with this subject in addition to the above? JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

Ropley, Hants.

EVELYN MSS.—In my edition of Evelyn (Wheatley, 1879) it is stated (vol. i. p. cxv) that

his MS. 'Officium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis' was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on Friday, March 7, 1873, for 36l. 10s. Can any one tell me in what library or in whose possession this MS. now is? W. H.

AUTHORSHIP OF DISTICH WANTED.—

Cum Sapiente Pius nostras juravit in aras,  
Impius heu! Sapiens, desipiemque Pius.

I have a note that these lines were written by Dr. Scott, late head of Balliol. Of whom, and in reference to what, were they written? H. A. W.

CRUETOR JACK.—In a Gloucestershire will dated in 1752 the testator makes a bequest of his "Cruetor Jack." What is the article in question? E. F. W.

[Can it possibly be "Cruet or Jack"?!]

BRASS AT BYLAUGH, NORFOLK.—I should much like to call the attention of heralds to the position of the quartered coats in one of the shields of this brass, and to ask if other examples of like position are known; and should such be the case I think it will go far towards proving that Sir John Curson, to whose memory the brass was placed, did not marry Joan Bacon (as stated in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' vol. viii. p. 190; the 'Visitation of Norfolk,' vol. ii. p. 19; and Cotman's 'Brasses,' p. 39), but Joan, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Rougham. There were originally four shields, one at each corner of the stone. No. 1, above the head of the knight, has been lost some while. No. 2 may be thus described: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Two lions passant, crowned (Felton); 2 and 3, A bend chequy (Curson); impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4, On a chevron three boars' heads coupé (Swynford); 2 and 3, On a chief two pierced mullets (Drury). No. 3, Swynford. No. 4, Swynford impaling Drury? That Curson should quarter Felton would be right, for "Sir John Curson, of Beck Hall, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Felton, K.G." (Carthew's 'History of the Hundred of Launditch,' vol. i. p. 158); and Drury might quarter Swynford, for "Sir William Drury, ancestor of the Drurys of Rougham, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Ottes Swynford" (Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies,' p. 170). But why are the quarterings seemingly reversed? E. FARRER.

Luton Hoo.

"THE BOOKS OF ADJOURNAL."—What is the meaning of this term, used in the 'Heart of Midlothian,' in the account of the trial of Effie Deans, the probable date of which may be 1736?—"One of the judges, better acquainted, perhaps, with the Books of Adjournal than with the Book of Samuel, was disposed to make some instant inquiry after this widow of Tekoah, who, as he construed the matter, had been tampering with the evidence"



(chap. xxii.). I was reminded of this scene by seeing recently in the Edinburgh Exhibition, amongst the loan collection of pictures, a very large and fine painting, 'The Trial of Effie Deans.' The colouring in it was remarkably fresh, though it must have been painted more than thirty-eight years, for I can remember seeing engravings of it at so far distant a period.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

[See the 'New English Dictionary.']

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PAPEY.—There was an accidental fire in the Cotton Library years ago, and some vellum books were partly consumed. One of them related to this church, but was found illegible by J. P. Malcolm ('London. Rediv.' ii. 76). He could not separate the leaves; they were contracted to half their original size. The writing had shrunk, too, to an inconceivable minuteness, but remained perfectly legible. Is this now to be seen in the British Museum, and have experts been unable to separate the leaves? C. A. WARD.

Haverstock Hill.

EDWARDS'S AUTICATELEPHOR.—In the newspapers and periodical press of 1829–30 there is frequent reference to a "Prospectus of a new and curious work entitled 'Development of the Principle and Structure of the Auticatelephor; an Engine for the Instantaneous Conveyance of Intelligence to any Distance: by the Inventor, T. W. C. Edwards, M.A., Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.'" The prospectus is quoted in (amongst others) the *Literary Gazette*, June, 1829; the *Kaleidoscope*, June 30, 1829; and *Mechanics' Magazine*, May 29, 1830. In the last (p. 182) it is stated that the book was still unpublished owing to want of subscribers; and in the catalogues of the British Museum I found (in 1884) no trace of it, although they contain no fewer than twenty entries of other works by Mr. Edwards on Greek and Latin literature.

Was the above work ever published; and if not, what was the principle of the auticatelephor? Any information on these questions will be gratefully received.

I may add that, according to the prospectus, the secret of the invention was explained to (amongst others) the Vice-President of the Royal Society, the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of London, and the President of the Mechanics' Institution.

J. J. FAHIE.

Teheran, Persia.

AMBROSE FISHER.—Can any of your readers help me to the parentage of Ambrose Fisher ("the Blind Scholar"), the author of the charming dialogue on 'The Defence of the Liturgy'? Grant, the editor of his book, says that "he was sent to

Trinity College, Cambridge, by the 'faction'; but while there was convinced of the errors of his friends, and became the great champion of the Prayer Book." He was for some time at Westminster with Dr. Grant, the head master. His preaching at the Abbey attracted large congregations. He afterwards became Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Colchester. He was buried in the cloisters of the Abbey, nearly opposite the entrance to the Chapter House, where his stone remains in a perfect state.

THOS. BRYANT.

THE CRANE.—Was the crane a visitor of this country as late as 1827? In that year John Clare published his 'Shepard's Calendar,' where the following lines occur (p. 31):—

While, far above, the solitary crane  
Swings lonely to unfrozen dykes again,  
Cranking a jarring melancholy cry  
Through the wild journey of the cheerless sky.

The word "crane" is sometimes used to signify heron, but the allusion to "unfrozen dykes" precludes this interpretation in the present instance.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

BLEMO.—In Kingsley's 'Yeast' (1851) ch. ii. (ed. 1881, p. 34) I find, "She coiled herself up among lace pillows and eider *blemos*." Can any one inform me if the last word is, or has been, in actual use for a coverlet. J. A. H. MURRAY.  
Oxford.

### Replies.

#### THE EXECUTION OF LORDS KILMARNOCK AND BALMERINO.

(7th S. ii. 41.)

As the interesting notes supplied by Mr. J. POWER HICKS differ much from existing records, by those who were near Kilmarnock, from the 7th to the day of execution, it would hardly be wise to allow these notes to pass unchallenged. Mr. Foster, Mr. Home, and Mr. Jamieson have given us much that, at least, throws grave suspicion on portions of the notes referred to, while the 'Account of the Behaviour of William, late Earl of Kilmarnock, &c., published by authority of the sheriffs in the year of the executions, is additional evidence that the "fragments" must not be taken as wholly correct. The writer of the latter indicates that Kilmarnock delayed the hour of execution by one and three-quarter hours, and that he "sent to speak [and] desired of Lord Balmerino to die first." Now, in the 'Account' above referred to, it is stated, "About 11 o'clock my Lord received a message from my Lord Balmerino desiring an interview," &c., at which Balmerino asks Kilmarnock if there was any truth in the report that an order had been issued "before the Battle of Culloden, for giving no quarter to

the Duke's army." After which the Lords saluted each other, &c. At half-past eleven Kilmarnock, with the company, knelt down to prayers, Mr. Foster officiating; after which Kilmarnock took a bit of bread and a glass of wine, and about twelve proceeded to the scaffold. It is recorded by Mr. Home, who attended Kilmarnock on the scaffold, that the latter's "behaviour was so humble and resigned, that not only his friends, but every spectator was deeply moved." Mr. Jamieson, who attended Kilmarnock till his last moment, states that the earl's hair having been dressed in a bag, it took some time to undo. The tucking of his shirt under the waistcoat was the occasion of small delay; but these preliminaries finished, Kilmarnock gave the executioner notice of what the signal should be; and what shows more sufficiently, if needed, that Kilmarnock was in full presence of mind, Mr. Home's servant, who held the cloth to receive the head, heard Kilmarnock, while his head was on the block, tell the executioner that in two minutes he would give the signal, the two minutes being spent in fervent devotion. The delay pictured by the writer of the "fragment" B is, therefore, perfectly well accounted for, without any grounds for the deductions evidently made by the writer.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Swansea.

The following account of the execution of these noblemen is from the *St. James's Evening Post* of August 16-19, 1746:—

"Yesterday Morning about Six o'Clock a large Detachment of Life-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, and fifteen Men out of each Company of the three Regiments of Foot-Guards, marched thro' the City for Tower-Hill, to attend the Execution of the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino; and the same Morning the Sheriffs of this City (with their Officers, and the Executioner) went from the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch-street, to the House hired by them on Tower-Hill, for the said Lords. At Ten o'Clock the Block was fixed on the Stage, and covered with black Cloth, and ten Sacks of Saw-Dust was brought up to strew on the Stage; soon after their Coffins were brought, covered with black Cloth, with gilt Nails, &c. On that for the Earl of Kilmarnock was a Plate with this Inscription, viz. *Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat 18 Augusti, 1746. Etat. sua 42.* with an Earl's Coronet over it, and six Coronets over the six Handles; and on that for Lord Balmerino, was a Plate with this Inscription, viz. *Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino, decollat 18 Augusti, 1746. Etat. sua 58.* with a Baron's Coronet over it, and six others over the six Handles. At Half an Hour after Ten the Sheriffs went to the Tower, and after knocking some Time at the Gate, they were admitted, and the Prisoners, on their giving a Receipt, were delivered to them, and Mr. Sheriff Blachford walked with the Earl of Kilmarnock, and Mr. Sheriff Cockayne walked with Lord Balmerino, to the House provided for them.

"They spent about an Hour, and at half an Hour after Eleven o'Clock, the Earl of Kilmarnock, with the Sheriffs, Mr. Foster the Divine, and the Chaplain of the Tower, who attended him, and some other Gentlemen came upon the Scaffold: His Lordship made a short Speech to the People, in which he acknowledg'd the

Wickedness of the Crimes he had committed against his Majesty, and his Country, in being concerned in the late unnatural Rebellion. His Lordship was dressed in Black, and having spent a little Time in Devotion, he took the Bag from his Hair, and by the Help of his Gentlemen pulled off his Coat and Neckcloth, and put on a Cap made of a Damask Napkin, after which he spoke to the Executioner, and gave him some Money, (who was dressed in White) and saluted his Friends; his Hair seeming to be in the Way he put it under his Cap, and his Shirt and Neck of his Waistcoat were tucked in, after which he knelt down at the Block on a black Cushion, and laid down his Head, and raised it again five several Times; then the Cap being drawn over his Eyes (a great Piece of Scarlet Cloth being held under the Block to catch the Head in) he laid down his Head, and in about five Minutes gave the Signal, and the Executioner at one Blow sever'd his Head from his Body, excepting a small Skin, which was immediately cut off, and wrapped in the Scarlet Cloth, and the Body was put into the Coffin. He behaved on the Scaffold with great Decency, but was weak in Body, having been indisposed for some Days past: He was very Penitent, and appeared in every Respect Melancholy of his unhappy Circumstances, notwithstanding he bore his Death with the Conduct and Resolution of a Man.

"As soon as the Scaffold was cleared from the Blood of the executed Lord, the Sheriffs went for Lord Balmerino, who soon came upon the Stage, dressed in his Regimentals, a blue Coat turned up with Red, with Brass Buttons, and a Tye Wig, with the Air of a Man going to a Wedding, talking and laughing, shewing no Fear of Death; he read the Inscription on his Coffin, and afterwards read a Paper to the Sheriffs, which he deliver'd them, clearing himself from being of the Council that proposed the Massacring of all the English Prisoners; then enquired after his Hearse, and asked for the Warder of the Tower, to whom he gave his Wig and some Money, he then pulled off his Coat, and laid it on his Coffin, put on a Cap made of Scotch Plaid, saying, he died a Scotchman; then took up the Axe and felt of it, and called for the Executioner, gave him Money, and talked to him some Time, during which, he gave him Directions how to perform the Execution, shook Hands and forgave him, then pulled off his Waistcoat, tack'd down his Shirt, and knelt down on the wrong Side of the Block, of which he being informed, got up again, and went to the other Side, and laying down his Head gave the Executioner the Signal before he was prepared to receive it: He received three Blows, the first partly on his Shoulders, the second went about two thirds thro' his Neck, (on which the Lord fell down) and being immediately raised, a third Blow took off his Head, a Scarlet Cloth receiving it, as it did the other, and the Body being put into the Coffin, they were both carried to the Tower: He did not appear so calm and sedate as the Earl of Kilmarnock, but behaved upon the Scaffold with the same Heat and Resolution he had acted all his Lifetime.

"The Number of People Spectators at this Execution is incredible, and very little Mischief done, except some having their Heads broke by the Populace throwing Stones; and the Arm of a Tree near the Postern broke down that several had got upon, by which Means a Man's Arm was broke, a Boy was very much hurt, and some others bruised.

"When the above Lords came out of the Tower, the Governor, as is usual, said, *God bless King George;* to which the Earl of Kilmarnock replied, by making a Bow; and Lord Balmerino answered, *God bless King George.*

"The Lord Balmerino, Ancestor of him beheaded Yesterday, was Secretary of State to King James I. and

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was tried at St. Andrews in Scotland, March 10, 1609, 7 Jac. I. for High Treason; the Case being thus: He was a professed Protestant, but, upon what Motives is not known, often pressed the King to write a Letter of Compliment to the Pope, which his Majesty refused to do; whereupon Balmerino wrote the Letter, and bringing the King several Dispatches to sign at a Time when his Majesty was in Haste to go a Hunting, thrust it in among the rest; and the King through Hurry signed it; the Letter thus signed was sent away, and no more was heard of it, till some Years after Cardinal Bellarmine mentioning it to the King's Disadvantage, his Majesty was obliged to take Notice of it, and to question the Secretary, and bring him to his Trial: But after some Time Imprisonment, the King pardoned him, and restored his Blood and Estate.

"John Lord Balmerino, Son of the above Lord, was one of the most Covenanting Lords against King Charles I. He was tried Dec. 3, 1634, 10 Car. I. for a Libel against the King; which, according to the Laws of Scotland at that Time, was Death; and found Guilty. But upon his solemn Protestation of Loyalty for the future, the King was pleased to pardon him, which Pardon he received on his Knees, before the Council at Edinburgh."

J. PETHERICK.

Torquay.

PRAYERS FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY (7th S. ii. 8).—

"The Prayer for the King first appears in a Book of Prayers printed by the King's printer in 1547. In the Primer of Edward VI., 1553, it appears as the fourth Collect, for the King, at Morning Prayer; a shorter one of the same purport at Evening Prayer. In 1559 it assumed its present form, and, with the Prayer for the Clergy and People, was placed before the Prayer of St. Chrysostom at the end of the Litany."—The Prayer Book Interleaved, by the Rev. W. M. Campion, B.D., and the Rev. W. J. Beaumont, M.A., p. 65.

"The Prayer for the Royal family dates from 1604. ....It was then entitled, 'A Prayer for the Queen and Prince and other the King and Queen's children.' ..... The Prayer assumed its present form in 1633."—*Ib.*, p. 67.

Thus much for the prayers themselves, and as to the members of the royal family mentioned in them from time to time, I am able to furnish the following list from Prayer Books in my library. The letter Q. or K. marks the prayer for the sovereign, and R.F. that for the royal family:—

1587. Q.—Black letter: "our most gracious souveraigne ladie queene Elizabeth."

R.F.—None.

1626. K.—Black letter: "our most gracious Soueraigne Lord King Charles."

R.F.—"our most gracious Queene Mary, Fredericke the Prince Elector Palatine, the Lady Elizabeth his wife, with their children." In the Litany the last sentence is, "and their Royal issue," such issue at that time being Frederick Henry, Charles, Ludowick, Rupert, Maurice, Edward, Elizabeth, and Louisa Holandina.

1641. K.—"our most gracious sovereign lord King Charles."

R.F.—"our gracious queen Mary, prince Charles, and the rest of the royall Progenie," such

progeny being at that time Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, and James.

1670. K.—"clementissimum Regem Carolum."

R.F.—"Gratiosæ Reginae nostræ Catherinæ, Jacobo Duci Eboracensi et universæ stirpi Regiæ favere digneris," *stirps* of course meaning more particularly the king's nieces Mary and Anne, and not his numerous children who were "not born."

1671. K.—"our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles."

R.F.—"our gracious Queen Catherine, James Duke of York, and all the Royal Family."

1682. K.—As 1671.

R.F.—As 1671.

1686. K.—"For their Majesties our most gracious Sovereign Lord and Lady King William and Queen Mary." James II. abdicated Dec. 23, 1688, and William and Mary were crowned April 9, 1689; yet in this Prayer Book—"Printed at the Theater in Oxford, and are to be sold by Thomas Guy at the Oxford Arms on the west-side of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. London Anno 1686"—William and Mary are prayed for as "Sovereign Lord and Lady," two years before their time, at morning and evening prayer, in the Litany, and in the Communion Service. James II. and Mary his queen are quite overlooked in all these services; but at the end of this singular volume is a form of prayer with thanksgiving for February 6, being the day on which this neglected king began his "happy reign." In this service ample compensation is made. "Our Sovereign Lord King James," "his Royal Consort," "our gracious Queen Mary," "Catherine the Queen Dowager," "the Princesses Mary and Anne, and the whole Royal Family," are here earnestly prayed for.

R.F.—"Catherine the Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and all the Royal Family."

1706. Q.—"our most gracious sovereign Lady Queen Anne."

R.F.—"Catherine the Queen Dowager, the Princess Sophia, and all the Royal Family." Catherine died Dec. 31, 1705. The death of all the children of Queen Anne had made it probable that the succession to the crown would go, according to the Succession Bill, to Sophia, granddaughter of James, and, according to the further limitation, to the heirs of her body, being Protestants. The Prince Consort, George of Denmark, appears never to have been individually mentioned.

1713. Q.—"our most gracious sovereign Lady Queen Anne."

R.F.—"The princess Sophia and all the Royal family."

1716. K.—"our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George."

R.F.—"His Royal Highness George Prince of

Wales, the Princess and their issue, and all the royal family"; the issue at this time being Frederick Lewis, Anne, Amelia, and Elizabeth.

1719. K.—As 1716.

R.F.—As 1716.

1732. K.—"our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George."

R.F.—"our gracious Queen Caroline, their Royal Highnesses Frederick Prince of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal family." The duke is "Culloden" Cumberland, and the princesses as in 1716, adding Mary and Louisa.

1733. K.—(Latin) As 1732.

R.F.—As 1732.

1739. K.—(French) As 1732.

R.F.—As 1732.

1796. K.—"our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George."

R.F.—"our gracious Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

In 1578 John Daye printed 'A Booke of Christian Prayers,' &c., and among them "A Prayer for the Queen's majesty." In 1544 appeared 'An Exhortation unto prayer thoughte mete by the Kinges maiestie and his clergy to be read to the people in euery church afore processions.' "Our most dear and sovereign lord the King's majesty" is specially prayed for; and in the "Letanie" in the same volume "Henry the VIII. thy servant," "our noble queen Catherine," and "our noble prince Edward" are prayed for in such terms. The 'Orarium' of 1560 contains a prayer for "reginam nostram Elizabetham," and probably other examples may be furnished from sources which I have not at hand.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

"Catharine Reine Douairière et la Princesse Sophie et tout le reste de la Maison Royale." Prayer Book in French, pub. 1706 by Pierre de Varenne and David Mortier, Strand, London.

"The Princess Sophia, and all the Royal Family." 1708.

"Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family." 1764.

"Queen Charlotte, his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family." 1781.

"Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family." 1801.

"Bless and Preserve all the Royal Family." 1827.

"Queen Adelaide and all the Royal Family." 1829.

"Adelaide the Queen Dowager and all the Royal Family." No date. Knight's Pictorial Edition of the Book of Common Prayer.

R. J. F.

'RULE BRITANNIA' (7th S. ii. 4).—This subject was discussed at some length, nearly thirty years ago, in 'N. & Q.' 2nd S. iv. 152, *et seq.* In a note appended to the query which started the discussion, the then Editor said:—

"'Alfred' was written by Mallet and Thomson, and played in 1740, but Mallet wrote the 'celebrated ode,' which Southey describes as 'the political hymn of this country,' &c. 'Alfred' was altered by Mallet in 1751, and three stanzas of the ode were omitted and three others supplied by Lord Bolingbroke; but the original ode is that which has taken root, and now known (*sic*) as one of our national anthems. Consult Diodale's new edition of David Mallet's 'Ballads and Songs,' pp. 292-294, 1857."

On the other hand, MR. CHAPPELL now says that Mallet, after Thomson's death, "put in a pretentious claim, against all evidence." What all this evidence may be, MR. CHAPPELL does not tell us; but he proceeds to paint Mallet's character in the darkest possible colours, charging him even (by implication) with the sins of Rob Roy and the Macgregors, his ancestors, following Dr. Johnson, never a friendly critic of the Scots or of anything Scottish, and quoting the same author in support of the amiability of Thomson's character as compared with that of Mallet. He further calls Mallet a forger and a thief, on account of 'William and Margaret,' his ballad, founded on the remains of an older ballad, by which "forgery" he accuses him of having "imposed upon Bishop Percy."

Well, Johnson's hatred of the Scotch has never been held to enhance the value of his criticism of things Scottish; so we may fairly make some allowance for his virulence in this case, and put Rob Roy and his followers out of the question, as well as the amiability of Thomson, and the ballad of 'William and Margaret'; merely remarking, by the way, that "Percy says of the old ballad that 'these lines have acquired an importance by giving birth to one of the most beautiful ballads in our own or any other language'—'Margaret's Ghost,' by Mallet" (quoted by Mr. W. Chappell, 'Ballad Literature,' p. 382). What becomes now of the imposition on Bishop Percy? The version printed by Percy is not the ballad of Mallet.

What, then, was the form of Mallet's "pretentious claim, against all evidence"? Why, this. In his altered edition of 'Alfred' (1751), he says in his prefixed advertisement, "According to the present arrangement of the fable, I was obliged to reject a great deal of what I had written in the other; neither could I retain of my friend's part more than three or four speeches and a part of one song." This does not seem to me a "pretentious claim" in any sense, but rather an apologetic announcement. Again, he still calls 'Rule Britannia' an

\* As to the "true old tune," I leave the consideration of that to a time when other "true old tunes" may be adequately considered. It seems best to leave out the musical part of the question here.

"ode" (not a *song*) in the book, therefore it cannot be a part of that which he had "retained, of his friend's part." That he should have made this alteration thus publicly, unquestioned and unnoticized at the time by any of the friends or patrons of Thomson, then recently dead, shows it to be extremely improbable that his claim to the authorship of the ode was "pretentious" or unreal. That he allowed Bolingbroke, his patron, to excise three verses of the ode and substitute three of his own writing seems nothing more than natural, especially if we take Dr. Johnson's and Mr. CHAPPELL'S view of his character. But the mere fact of the patronage of Bolingbroke in those days was amply sufficient to account for Mallet's complaisance in such a matter.

It appears, therefore, that, during the lifetime of Thomson, Mallet's name appeared with his as that of joint author of 'Alfred'; and that, soon after Thomson's death, a new edition was brought out, very much altered by Mallet, but still containing the ode, claimed by him (by implication), with the "amendments" already mentioned. The authorship of the ode has been ascribed to Mallet by good authorities, and his claim while he lived was undisputed. If it is incompatible with any new evidence, I would venture to ask, What is that new evidence? Let us see it and weigh it fairly before we take away from Mallet the credit of having written 'Rule Britannia'; for that seems to be his, on all the evidence which we at present possess, dispassionately considered.

JULIAN MARSHALL.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT (7th S. i. 228, 357, 416; ii. 56).—I have been surprised at the slight and tentative nature of the replies to this inquiry. Our Editor, duly accurate and duly cautious, opines that grace before meat may still be found among Dissenters in the North; other folk give some few other details; HERMENTRUDE only and J. T. F. speak strongly and with certain sound. The lady—*fortunata nimium*—has hardly sat at table a dozen times where grace has not been said; the gentleman gives like testimony so far as the past is concerned, but admits that the custom is dying out, and thinks it "a strange subject to raise a discussion about." True; but it is not a discussion, it is only a query. And this is a very proper time for such a query; the twentieth century is fast approaching, and our Agnostic or Positivist descendants will certainly look into 'N. & Q.' to find the date at which that lingering superstition called grace—that outward expression of common gratitude to a common Father—did actually come to an end.

The question, indeed, goes down to issues far too dangerous to be approached in these columns. But it is not improper to note that the custom of "asking a blessing" or "saying grace" has been

steadily declining in England during the last thirty years; and that this fact is directly due to the change of religion—or, rather, the change *from* religion—which has been going on here during that period, and which is now nearly complete, at least so far as the upper classes are concerned.

In a matter of this sort no one can fairly quote any other experience than his own. And my experience of English ways has not been very brief or very narrow. I have known something of nearly every class, except those two classes which are the most "difficult," namely, the dukes and duchesses and the small tradesfolk. Leaving out these, then, and leaving out also the clergy, with whom the saying of grace is still a function of their office, I give my testimony as follows, beginning at the bottom—or, rather, as I should perhaps now say, at the top. The English labourer, as a rule, does not say grace; there is nothing in his household that corresponds at all to the ways of Burns's cotter. The English artisan may say grace if he be a member of the C.E.W.M.S., or if he be an earnest "evangelical" or an earnest dissenter; but, ten to one, he and his are honey-combed with unbelief or indifference, and care neither for church nor chapel. The English farmer, I think, generally does say grace. Even if he be one of the new-fangled superior kind, he says it; for he is not yet aware that it has ceased to be a "note" of respectability among his betters. And if he be of the old-fashioned type, he says it on principle; besides, he often has a relative who is what is called in the North a "lawcal preacher," and it would ill become him to disregard such kinship. Also, grace is in his eyes a bulwark of Protestantism, a strong tower against the Roman Catholics. Those misguided persons are caviare to him, for he has no imagination. I well remember the glee with which a Northern farmer—an excellent man, and worthy of all respect—related to me what he had been told by his brother, who was a "lawcal preacher," and in his travels had actually got as far as Rome. "He seed," said my excited friend, "he seed wrawt oop, I' fair print, o' t' walls o' Rawm, 'Doon wi' t' Pawp!'" I looked in vain for that soul-stirring inscription when I was there soon afterwards. The English professional man of the humbler sort still, for the most part, says grace—at least, that is my experience of him; he says it in a crude and perfunctory fashion, but he is not insincere. His traditions are mainly the same as those of the farming class; and his convictions (so far as he has any, and he has them strong if at all), and his narrow culture and his old-world sense of respectability combine to keep him to the point.

After these four classes—I will not say above them—begins that delightful hierarchy, in wide-expanding circles ever new, of which we all desire to be members. And it is they who are exter-

minating grace. The higher professions (omitting the clergy), the merchants, the squires and peers, the world of art and letters, and, above all, the world of science, these ranks have creeds or no-creeds as various as themselves; but they agree in one thing—they don't say grace, unless at public dinners. That is what I, for my part, have observed. If any one else can bring a better word of them, by all means let him do it. But let not some guileless clergyman be the man—for, alas! they only say grace *when he is there*.

Looking round on such of my acquaintance as have place in this firmament of culture, I can recognize that grace is still said by a few squires, a banker or two, a certain number of officers and lawyers, a larger—considerably larger—number of widows and maiden ladies; *item*, by two or three distinguished writers (not very young), by two or three Q.C.s (ditto), and by at least one judge. Some of these last, with the acuteness of their profession, have reduced the case to a minimum, and a very good minimum too; they use the old college grace, "Benedictus benedicat," and after dinner, "Benedicto benedicatur." I am not a Franciscan, so I cannot improve upon that.

A. J. M.

[The editorial reference at i, 228 to which A. J. M. alludes was to grace before and after *any* meal. It had special reference to tea.]

'MEMOIRS OF GRIMALDI' (7th S. ii. 427, 500; 7th S. i. 36, 312, 378, 473; ii. 35, 117).—The late Mr. T. Tegg did purchase the remainder of this work from Mr. Bentley, but Mr. Tegg did not put any border round 'The Last Song.' This I explained to Mr. Bentley the other day. I am in a position to state this fact, having been with my father in his business at the time. While the work was in course of sale I met Mr. Dickens, who remarked to me, "What about that border round 'The Last Song'?" I replied, "I can only give you one answer: my father sells only that which is delivered to him. To add or alter a steel plate of a remainder would not pay, nor would it be just."

WILLIAM TEGG.

18, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square.

EGG-CUPS (7th S. ii. 49).—MR. H. G. GRIFFINHOFF has put a question to which I think he will not receive any satisfactory answer. If by "porcelain" he means specimens of the potter's art generally, he must refer to very early date. In Major di Cesnola's 'Salamina' (first edition, p. 181) is figured an egg-cup, quite of the usual modern shape, with remains of egg in it, of Phœnician manufacture, dug up at Cyprus recently. This is of glass, but no doubt, as the shape was usual, the egg-cup was, even at that early period, manufactured in ware of various kinds.

CHAS. J. CLARK.

Bedford Park, W.

JOHN SMITH (7th S. ii. 48).—The author of 'The Doctrine of the Church of England concerning the Lord's Day' was the Rev. John Smith, curate of Scammden, who was buried May 19, 1699, aged eighty-two. He was at one time lecturer in Bolton, and in 1684 published 'The Patriarchal Sabbath.' The scanty details known respecting him were given by me in *Book Lore*, vol. ii. p. 41. Some documents as to his connexion with Bolton are given in Scholer's 'Bolton Bibliography.' It was another John Smith who wrote the 'Mystery of Rhetorick.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Higher Broughton, Manchester.

In the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library 'The Doctrine of the Church of England on the Sabbath' is described as being by John Smith, Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester. The author of 'The Mystery of Rhetorick Unveild' was "John Smith, Gent., of Mountagne Close, Southwark." C. P. Westminster.

HERBERTS OF COGAN (7th S. ii. 49).—H. N. will find a pedigree of this branch of the Herberts, who were located at Cogan, in a voluminous genealogical work recently published, entitled 'Limbus Patrum Morganie et Glamorganie,' by G. T. Clark. According to a review of this work in the *Antiquary*, it should be consulted with caution, as it appears to be far from immaculate. From a personal examination of the book I must say that, while admiring the laborious undertaking of the compiler, it could certainly be desired that the work were less comprehensive in extent and more accurate in detail. GRYPHON.

WHENEVER (7th S. ii. 68).—I am not (nor are other people here) a little surprised to learn that HERMENTRUDE thinks Englishmen understand this word in the context given by her to mean "every time." We Englishmen of these parts (East Kent) should deliver the message as it is said the Scotchman would do, taking the word to mean "at whatsoever time." HARRY GREENSTED.

Surely HERMENTRUDE must be wrong in the acceptance an Englishman would have of this word! No one could possibly understand it as such. *Whenever* means "at whatever time," in other words, "When Mr. Smith returns home," &c. EDWARD R. VYVYAN.

SATELLITES OF MARS (7th S. ii. 68).—A mere guess can never with propriety be called an anticipation. Since of the planets then known, Saturn, Jupiter, the Earth, had all one or more satellites, there was a possibility, or if you will a probability, that Mars had one. What is worth noticing is that Dean Swift, though little of a mathematician, was acquainted with Kepler's laws. Assuming the distances to be three and five diameters from the primary, he has computed the periodic times

to be in the ratio of ten to twenty-one and a half with considerable accuracy.

J. CARRICK MOORE.

WALDEGRAVE (7th S. ii. 48).—This is the title of a novel, in three volumes, which was published by Henry Colburn, of New Burlington Street, London, in 1829. The hero's name is Waldegrave, and a description of an evening spent on the lake of Como is contained in the first volume. Mr. HOOKER will be able to see a copy of it in the British Museum.

G. F. R. B.

BATHING MACHINES (7th S. ii. 67).—It is stated by Hasted that bathing machines were used at Margate for the first time in England about 1790. Their projector, Benjamin Beale, a Quaker, an inhabitant of Margate, ruined himself in establishing his invention. This scarcely agrees with the Academy Catalogue for 1775. But I find in Murray's 'Handbook for Dorsetshire' that Weymouth had the first bathing machine introduced there in 1763, when Ralph Allen of Bath (the Allworthy of 'Tom Jones') established one, George III., who went to Weymouth in 1789, certainly bathed from a machine.

An account of their use at Scarborough is to be found in 'Humphry Clinker'; vide Mr. Matt Bramble's letter from that place, dated July 4. 'Humphry Clinker' was published 1771, when Smollett was residing at Leghorn, so that he had probably seen the machines which he describes, with doors and wheels, in use at Scarborough previous to that date.

J. STANDISH HALY.

In 'A Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places,' published by Richard Phillips in 1803, it is stated that

"the celebrated Ralph Allen, Esq., of Bath, first recommended Weymouth as a bathing-place, about the year 1763. The first machine seen on the beach was constructed for his use, and he had the merit of being the precursor to the royal patronage which Weymouth afterwards experienced."

J. R.

Birmingham.

CATHERINE HILL IN SURREY (7th S. ii. 48).—

"The road from hence [Guilford] is very remarkable, for it runs along upon the ridge of a high chalky hill, called St. Catherine's, no wider than the road itself, from whence there is a surprising prospect, viz. to the N. and N.W. over Bagshot Heath, and the other way into Sussex, and almost to the South Downs; in short, the prospect to the W. is, as it were, unbounded. On this hill stands the gallows, in such a position that the townspeople may see the executions from their shop doors in the high street. In this neighbourhood, on the left side of the road leading to Godalming, are also the outside walls of that formerly called St. Catherine's Chapel, that was built with a sort of tile which when broken has the appearance of iron, and the cement of them is so hard that it is in a manner impracticable."—'England's Gazetteer,' Lon., 1751, s. v. "Guilford."

ED. MARSHALL.

If MR. WARD will take the train to Guildford and walk a short distance out of the town on the Portsmouth road he will soon discover this hill on the left, and I can promise him the view from the top will pay for the ascent and the journey. The chapel stands, but, unlike the sister chapel, St. Martha's (which is two or three miles to the east of Guildford), it is a ruin. W. T. LYNS.

Blackheath.

St. Catherine's Hill is a sandstone cliff, rising above the Wey, a mile south of Guildford, and high unto the wood below "the long backs of the bushless downs" where once Sir Lancelot was tended by Elaine. It is a thirteenth century chapel that stands there, ruined long ago by the Protestants; but children play there still, and outside the chapel, in October, Catteren's Fair is held, and catteren cakes are sold and eaten, and gipsies bring thither their brown women and their wiles. St. Martha's, in sight of which I write this, is twin with St. Catherine's. The two chapels were built (saith the story) by two giant sisters, who had but one hammer between them, and tossed it from the one hill to the other as either needed it in building.

A. J. M.

Buttercup Farm.

[Very many correspondents are thanked for replies to the same effect.]

ST. HELEN (7th S. i. 488; ii. 14).—Is it not almost too late to circulate a statement to the effect that Helena was the daughter of King Cole? Little enough is known of her parentage, but it has lately been put forth that she was of Trèves: "Nobilem virginem quæ ex nobilibus quidem parentibus progenita de stirpe quorundam nobilium civitatis Trevirensis originem duxit" ('Incerti auctoris de Constantino M. eiusque matre Helena libellus,' nunc primum ed. E. Heydenreich, Lips., Teubn., 1879, p. 2). In the preface, p. vi, the editor promises a dissertation "de harum fabularum fontibus, et de genere quo incertus hic auctor in eis narrandis usus est." Has this appeared?

ED. MARSHALL.

A coin, which is the only known existing coeval representation of this lady, may be seen in the Medal Room of the British Museum. A copy of the coin will be found in a work entitled 'Roman Medallions,' by H. Gruller. I may add that I have had a facsimile taken of the coin in question, and that I am reproducing the likeness on a life-sized statue of St. Helen that I am at present commissioned to make for the high altar screen at St. Alban's Abbey.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

CHARLES LESLIE AND SACHEVERELL (7th S. ii. 45).—I am much obliged to MR. ROBERTS for pointing out an error in my 'Bibliography of Dr. Henry Sacheverell.' The 'New Association of.....

Moderate Churchmen' was no doubt by Charles Leslie, and the error arose from an unpardonable mistake in using the British Museum Catalogue. It is there entered under "Sacheverell" as a cross reference, which I mistook for a main heading. I may add that the bibliography first appeared in the *Bibliographer* for 1883 and 1884, and that a hundred copies were reprinted, not for sale, of which about twenty are not disposed of, and can be obtained from me by any one who can show that he has a genuine interest in the subject.

F. MADAN.

St. Mary's Entry, Oxford.

SEARL (7th S. ii. 68).—The name Searl seems to have been introduced into England by the Scandinavians. An Icelandic hero called Sörl is mentioned in the 'Islandinga-Drapa' ('Corpus Poet. Bor.,' vol. ii. p. 419); one Serlo, presumably a Norman, was present at the Council of Rouen in 1095; a Serlo, who was also probably a Norman, as he possessed the Saxon owner, appears in Domesday as holding land in Dorset; in the Durham 'Liber Vita,' p. 8, the name Serlo, presbyter, is written in a thirteenth century hand; and the names Serlo and Serle are also found in the Hundred Rolls. Used as a surname, the earliest instance I have found is Robertus Serle, who held two bovates at Heselerton, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Edward I. (Kirby's 'Inquest,' p. 266).

As for the meaning of the name, Mr. Ferguson regards it as a diminutive of the Teutonic name Saro or Sario, the Sarus of Jornandes, which is referred by Förstemann to the Gothic *sarwa*, A.-S. *saro*, O.H.G. *saro*, "armatura." But since the O.N. *sörl*, also from the same source, means "a gross rough fellow," a "swashbuckler," as we should say, it may be a question whether this secondary meaning is not the immediate source of the English name Serle, which is found chiefly in districts settled by Scandinavians, such as Normandy and Northumbria.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

Serle, Searl, Searle, Serrell, and Searles are all forms of the surname taken from the baptismal name Serle, or Serel. "John fil. Serlo, Serle Gotokirk" (1273, the Hundred Rolls). "Richard Serleson, Hugh Serleson" (1313, the Writs of Parliament). "Serell de Westwick, Thomas Serleson" (1379, the Poll Tax, West Riding of York, 1379, York. Arch. and Top. Assoc.).

C. W. BARDSLEY.

Vicarage, Ulverston.

PIAZZA (7th S. i. 463; ii. 65).—MISS BUSEK will find "under the Piazza" used in the *Spectator*, No. 14, for Friday, March 16, 1711 (N.S.):—

"I have been for twenty years Under-Sexton of this Parish of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, and have not missed tolling in to Prayers six times in all those years; which office I have performed to my great Satisfaction, till the Fortnight last past, during which Time I find my Con-

gregation take the Warning of my Bell, Morning and Evening, to go to a Puppet-Show set forth by one Powell under the Piazza."

And again, in the same paper: "The Opera in the Haymarket, and that under the little Piazza in Covent-garden being at present the leading Diversions of the Town," &c.

W. SYKES, M.R.C.S.

Mexborough.

DE PERCHEVAL (7th S. i. 328, 437; ii. 37).—  
= Vale of La Perche. R. S. CHARNOCK.  
Vienna.

Has Percival anything to do with horse; and is not Gonel de Perceval Gouel de Perceval?

H. C.

"PEYS AUNT" (7th S. ii. 28).—I remember perfectly that the name given to St. Elmo's light by the seafaring people in south-east Cornwall in the first quarter of this century was *Composant*, or one of its variants, *Compesant* and *Complesant*, the accent being on the first syllable in all cases. The name probably still exists there, as in Couch's 'History of Polperro,' 1871, the following statement occurs in the list of Obsolete and Obsolescent Words:—"Composants. The meteors Castor and Pollux seen by sailors on the masts and yards, prophetic of storm. Spanish, *Cuerpo santo*" (p. 175). I venture to suggest that at Foot-dee *Com-pe-sant* has been shorn of its first syllable, and that the remaining *pe-sant* has been slightly metamorphosed into *Peys-Aunt*.

WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

EPITAPH: "OUR LIFE IS BUT," &c. (7th S. i. 383, 513).—This used to be found in Llangollen churchyard, to the right of the principal entrance from the front of the Hand Hotel. BOILEAU.

BURCELL: BURSELL (7th S. i. 467).—Jamieson's 'Dictionary' has:—"Birsall. A dye-stuff, perhaps for *Brasell* or Fernando buckwood, Rates, A. 1611. 'Madder, alm, walde, *birsall*, nutgallis, and coprouss [copperas].' Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, v. 19." Does this in any way help to explain the word as found in the records to which your correspondent refers?

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

SNUFF-BOX INSCRIPTION (7th S. ii. 69).—The box at South Kensington bearing "à Madame La Justice aux yeux éclairés" is my property. It is not a snuff-box, it is intended to hold bank-notes; and the words are a dry sneer at the courts of the last century in France.

WILLIAM FRASER of Ledecune, Bt.

THE ELEPHANT (7th S. ii. 68).—If by England MR. COLEMAN means Britain, I may remind him that the elephant figures on "Sueno's Pillar"

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at Forres, which pillar is believed to be of the tenth century. H. J. MOULE.

BERGAMOT PEARS (7th S. i. 489; ii. 35).—Torrano's 'Italian Dictionary,' 1678, has:—"Bergamotta, a kind of excellent Pears, come out of Turkey." This explanation corroborates the derivation quoted by your correspondent.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

"HATCHMENT DOWN!" (7th S. i. 327, 454; ii. 37).—By careful research I have found the full list of those Knights of the Garter who have suffered degradation to be as follows:—

1. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, 1397 (?).
2. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, 1406-7 (?).
3. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, 1461.
4. Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 1468 (?).
5. Gaillard Duras, Seigneur de Duras, 1476.
6. Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, 1483.
7. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1485.
8. Francis Lovell, Viscount Lovell, 1485.
9. Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, 1563/4.
10. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1521.
11. Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exeter, 1539-40.
12. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1547.
13. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1547.
14. William Paget, Lord Paget, 1552.
15. William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, 1553.
16. Andrew Dudley, 1553.
17. Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, 1569.
18. Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, 1570 (?).
19. Henry Broke, Baron Cobham, 1604.
20. James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, 1685.
21. James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, 1716.

JOHN ALT PORTER.

STEWARDS OF MANORS (7th S. ii. 88).—Stewards of manors were in no way connected in their office with the duties of attorneys. The authorities to be consulted near the time of Queen Elizabeth are Coke's 'Institutes,' "Of Copyholds," fol. 143, of which the first edition was in 1628; Selden's 'Fleta,' lib. ii. cc. 71, 72; John Kitchen, 'Jurisdictions on the Lawful Authority of Courts Leet,' &c., pp. 83-7, Lond., fourth ed., 1663, where various statutes and precedents are noticed. The steward represents the lord of the manor, for in his absence he sits in court as judge, to punish offences, to determine controversies, redress injuries, admit copyholders, and enrol conveyances of estates. He is a judge of record in the court leet. His usual Latin name is "Seneschallus," but Blount's 'Law Dictionary' has the title of "Locumtenens" from a court roll of Mardyn, in Herefordshire, of the date of 17 Ed. IV.

ED. MARSHALL.

TITLE OF EGMONT (7th S. ii. 9, 78).—This is an Irish earldom, bestowed 1733 on Sir John Perceval, Bart., who had previously been raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Perceval, of Burton, 1715, and Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, 1722. His lordship married the eldest daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, Bart., a direct descendant of Sir

William Parker, standard-bearer to Richard III., and by this alliance the baronies of Morley and Lovel, forfeited after Bosworth, became vested in the Perceval family.

The third Earl of Egmont was created a peer of Great Britain 1762 by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland. It is not probable, as the editorial comment remarks, that the title of Egmont has any connexion with the famous Count Egmont. It is, I conjecture, a fancy title, as I am not aware of any town or district in Ireland called "Egmont" from which the earldom could be taken.

J. STANDISH HALY.

FINDEN'S ILLUSTRATIONS TO 'THE LIFE AND WORKS OF LORD BYRON,' 1833 (7th S. i. 269, 311).

—MR. BLACKLEDGE'S copy of the above work is certainly not complete. The work originally appeared in sixteen parts, eight parts going to form a volume. My copy, which has just come to me by bequest, has, I am sorry to find on examining it, been incorrectly bound up; the plate of Missolonghi, for instance, being placed in the middle of the second volume of the plates, instead of coming at the end, as it naturally would do, being the place of Lord Byron's death. The volume of letterpress follows suit. One or two of the other plates are also out of order, and do not correspond with the letterpress. My copy is in four volumes, two being occupied with the letterpress and two with the plates. Each plate was no doubt intended to be inserted with the letterpress relating to it, but in mine the two have been divorced. The first volume contains, including a frontispiece and vignette, sixty-two plates; and the second, including a frontispiece and vignette, sixty-three plates. The total number of the plates, therefore, is 125, all of which (vignettes included) have corresponding letterpress by W. Brockedon. The title-page of the first volume bears the date of 1833; that of the second, 1834. I have every reason to believe my copy to be perfect.

ALPHA.

"HE CAN NEITHER READ NOR SWIM" (7th S. ii. 88).—This proverb may be seen in Plato, 'De Legibus,' lib. iii. p. 191, D. Lugd., 1590, which, so far as I know, is the earliest authority for its use. After speaking of those who are the subjects of moral folly, he proceeds: τούς δὲ τουναντίον ἔχοντας τούτων, ὡς σοφοὺς τὲ προσηρτέον, ἀν καὶ τὸ λεγόμενον, μήτε γράμματα μήτε νῆν ἐπιστήνεται, καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς δοτεὸν ὡς ἐμψροσι. So, as Plato was born B.C. 428, the proverb was in use before the year to which Mr. BUTLER refers, 400 B.C. The explanation of it as given by an ancient collector of proverbs is that it applies ἐπὶ τῶν πάντων ἀμαθῶν, παρὰ γὰρ Ἀθηναίους ἐνθὺς ἐκ παιδῶν γράμματα καὶ κολυμβᾶν ἐδιδάσκετο (Gaisf., 'Par. Gr.,' p. 79, Oxon., 1836).

As regards the proverb itself, one notice may be

allowed, that it appears in another form in an iambic as πρώτον κολληβάρ, δεύτερον δὲ γράμματα, in M. A. Seneca's 'Controversiae,' lib. iv. c. 27, p. 187, *ad calc.*, L. A. Senec., 'Opp.,' Paris, 1629. This looks as if it might be found as a line in some early fragment of one of the comic poets. Some correspondent perhaps will look in Meineke's collection, of which I have not a copy.

ED. MARSHALL.

COUNTY BADGES (7th S. i. 470, 518; ii. 34, 98).

—My query on this subject seems to have led to some confusion between badges and arms and crests, from which they are perfectly distinct (see Boutell and Aveling, p. iii, ed. 1873). The badges of England, Scotland, and Ireland—the rose, thistle, and shamrock—would hardly be mistaken for anything but *badges* of these countries; and if countries can have them, why not counties?

It is hardly necessary to add that "the rampant bear chained to the ragged staff" is not to be found in the *arms* of the Earl of Warwick, any more than the dun bull or the crescent in those of Neville or Peroy. Badges being so often the symbol of a feudal alliance or dependence, I thought it probable that some counties, if not all, had adopted a badge belonging to their greatest chiefs.

B. F. SCARLETT.

Lennox Lodge, Eastbourne.

THE CINQUE PORTS (7th S. ii. 61).—I cannot agree with MR. HALL that the Welsh *porth* has any near relationship to the Norwegian *fiord*. In modern Welsh are two words, *porth*—the Latin *portus*, and *portia*. The Welsh appears to have no word for such indentations as *fiords*, the Welsh name of the Scandinavian Milford being Aberdauleddau, signifying the "mouth of the two Cleddys," the rivers flowing into the inlet. As is well known, the Gaelic equivalent to *fiord* is *loch*, a word which has almost passed out of Welsh.

In North Wales are two localities called Foryd, i. e., Seaford, estuaries fordable at low water. The Sussex Seaford probably owes its name to the same circumstance.

W. TURNER.

PLOU.—LLAN- (7th S. ii. 44).—MR. KERSLAKE suggests that this Breton word, meaning "a parish," may be explained as a very feeble and ineffectual attempt to pronounce the well-known Welsh *Llan*. The two words really have nothing whatever to do with one another. The former is a well-known word appearing in various forms in the three branches of the Brythonic group of the Celtic family of languages, namely, in Breton, Welsh, and Cornish, as may be seen from Legonidec, Owen Pugh, and Williams. The word appears in Breton in the forms *plou*, *ploud*, *plou*, *plou*. In Welsh the modern form is *plwyf*, the word meaning "parish, community, the body of the people." In Cornish the word is spelt *plui*, *plu*, *pluw*, mean-

ing "parish." Mr. Whitley Stokes cites and explains this word in his 'Cornish Glossary' (see *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1868). We see there that the Cornish *plui*, a parish, is not a genuine Celtic word, but is merely borrowed from the Latin *plebem*. In illustration of this derivation Mr. Stokes adduces the Italian *piève*, parish, parochial church, vicarage—a word without doubt representing the Latin *plebem*. See Diez, p. 390, at which place there is also cited the cognate *pleif*, parish, in the Coire dialect.

With these words we may perhaps connect the Northern *ploy*, a merry meeting (see Halliwell, and also the *Academy*, No. 742, Mr. Grosart's letter).

A. L. MATHEW.

Oxford.

MR. KERSLAKE'S theory identifying the Breton word *plou* with the Welsh word *llan* appears at first sight far-fetched in the extreme—indeed, almost a case of etymology run mad. I cannot think that the letter *p* can ever have been twisted into the same sound as the Welsh *ll*. There is more probability of the *n* in *llan* being softened down to *u*. But there is no doubt that MR. KERSLAKE deserves credit for his ingenuity, and it seems almost a pity that it was not called for. The fact is that there is in the Welsh language a word *plu* (now obsolete) having the same meaning, or one of the same meanings, as *llan*, viz., "an open space." It is well known that the Welsh and Breton are cognate languages as well as the Cornish.

M. H. R.

"BIRD" AND "FOWL" (7th S. i. 427, 494; ii. 55).—In a quarto of twenty pages, printed in 1670 and entitled 'A Modern Account of Scotland,' the following occurs:—

"Fowl are as scarce here as birds of paradise, the charity of the inhabitants denying harbour to such celestial animals, though gulls and cormorants abound, there being a greater sympathy between them. There is one sort of ravenous fowl amongst them that has one web foot, one foot suited for land and another for water; but whether or no this fowl, being particular to this country, be not a lively picture of the inhabitants, I shall leave to wiser conjectures."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield.

"TO MAKE A HAND OF" (7th S. i. 449, 517; ii. 33).—MR. BUCKLEY'S correction of my reference is not needed. The reference is to p. 93 of my edition of Mr. Stock's facsimile reprint (or as styled on the title-page "reproduction") of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' first edition. There is no date attached to the book, but I believe I received it some six or seven years ago, though I may be mistaken. The book is bound in vellum. I do not believe that "made a hand of" is an *erratum*; my opinion is that it is a provincialism, which, as such, was subsequently altered.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

THE EDDYSTONE (7th S. i. 389, 436).—I am obliged to MR. W. H. K. WRIGHT for his reference (7th S. i. 436) to the paper by Capt. Edye in the *Western Antiquary*, but I had already seen that article when I wrote my query which you kindly inserted (7th S. i. 389), and I am afraid his letter has been the means of deterring others from giving further references. May I repeat that I want other instances of the occurrence of the name Eddystone or its more ancient forms than have been collected together in the article in the *Western Antiquary*? I am especially desirous of tracing back the general use of the modern spelling Eddystone (with two *d*'s) to its earliest occurrence. I have found it in a series of engravings of the date 1739, and have been told that this spelling occurs in a chart of about 1680 (by Grenville Collins, I believe), but I have not hitherto been able to verify the statement.

W. S. B. H.

Plymouth.

ST. JAMES'S BAZAAR (7th S. ii. 48).—The building erected by Crookford for this purpose is the large one on the south side of King Street, at the corner of St. James's Street. Some years since it was adapted at a large expense for, and occupied as, chambers, but in 1882 or 1883 it was taken by, and readapted for, the Junior Army and Navy Club. The façade in King Street was not altered except by the addition of a curb roof; the St. James's Street front was altered, and a bay window inserted to the two lower stories. These works were designed, under the directions of the committee, by

WYATT PAPWORTH.

33, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (7th S. ii. 109).—

That eagle's fate and mine are one, &c.

The quatrain is from Waller's poem 'To a Lady Singing a Song of his Composing.' Tom Moore has the same simile in his satirical poem 'Corruption: an Epistle.' His lines are these:—

Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume  
To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom,  
See their own feathers pluck'd, to wing the dart  
Which rank corruption destined for their heart!

Ll. 95-8.

FREDK. RULE.

[Other contributors are thanked for replies to the same effect.]

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Domesday Book in relation to the County of Sussex.* Edited for the Sussex Archaeological Society by W. D. Parish, Vicar of Solihampton and Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral. (Lewes, Wolff.)

SOME day, perhaps, we may have an edition of *Domesday Book* in a convenient form for reference, with full in-

dexes of all the tenants named in the record, identifications of the places named with their modern representatives, and a satisfactory glossary of terms employed—not one of which conditions has yet been fulfilled in relation to that unique and priceless monument of English history. Bit by bit, indeed, the work is being done, with more or less skill and knowledge, but not on any regular system, or with any attempt at uniformity. A county here and there has been admirably well done, others not so well, others not at all, with the nett result that the most important statistical document in existence relating to the early history of our country is only very partially available to the historical student, and not available at all unless he is prepared to go to considerable trouble and expense. A suggestion has been made that the eight hundredth anniversary of the completion of *Domesday Book* is an appropriate time for setting about the work necessary to produce a complete edition; but we do not know whether the suggestion has met with such encouragement as to justify a hope that such an edition will appear at any reasonably early date. In the meanwhile the edition of the County *Domesday* by the Sussex Archaeological Society is a valuable addition to *Domesday* literature. It does not profess to throw any new light on the ancient darkness which envelops so many points of the record, but it exhibits the portion with which it deals in a clear and intelligible form, and the indexes bear witness to the expenditure of much trouble and research by many co-operating minds. The work consists of the photo-zincographic facsimile produced by H.M.'s Ordnance Department, followed by an extension of the original text and a translation by Mr. W. Basevi Sanders, Deputy Keeper of the Records, and is accompanied by two indexes, one of all the tenants in the county, and the other of all the places named, with notes and identifications. This is the most valuable part of the volume, and affords an example of the way in which the work should be carried out throughout the country. The "Explanation of some Words and Phrases occurring in the Record," which concludes the volume, does not profess to be anything like a complete glossary to *Domesday*, and the editor has been somewhat hampered by the determination of himself and his fellow workers to exclude "controversial matter." It would be unfair to treat what is intended to help the general reader over his first difficulties in the perusal of *Domesday* as if it were meant for the guidance of the advanced historical student; but the "explanations" here given are in many instances considerably in arrear of the present state of knowledge with regard to the *Domesday* vocabulary, and are sometimes misleading as well as inadequate. This portion of the work, however, is comparatively unimportant. The record itself in relation to Sussex is thoroughly well edited, and the printing and getting-up of the volume are eminently creditable to the Lewes press. The Rev. Chancellor Parish and the Sussex Archaeological Society have both earned once again the gratitude of all lovers and students of antiquity and history.

Book Lore. Vol. III. (Stock.)

A THIRD volume of *Book Lore*, now before us, contains some articles of much interest to bibliophiles. It opens with a sketch by Mr. John Lawler, which is both readable and instructive, of 'Early English Book Auctions.' The first library sold by auction is shown to have been that of Dr. Seaman, which was "dispersed" in the possessor's house in Warwick Court, Paternoster Row, by Wm. Cooper, a bookseller, dwelling at the sign of the Pelican, in Little Britain. The date of this sale was 1676. Three months later, 1676/7, the library of Dr. Thomas Kidner was sold. Mr. J. R. Dore supplies some good notes on 'Welsh Bibles.' Mr. W. E. A. Axon's

\* I. e., the "duped people."

address on 'Books and Reading,' delivered at the Public Library at Oldham, is reprinted in the volume. Mr. Axon also supplies an obituary notice of Edward Edwards. Obituary notices of Henry Stevens of Vermont, by Mr. Credland, and of Henry Bradshaw, by Mr. C. W. Sutton, are also given. The miscellaneous matter is less satisfactory. Some verses which are inserted are all that is desirable as regards love of books, but are of exceptional crudity as compositions.

*The Antiquary.* Vol. XIII. (Stock).

MANY papers of highest interest appear in the thirteenth volume of the *Antiquary*. One of the best is the 'Quaint Conceits in Pottery' of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, which is continued throughout many consecutive monthly numbers, and is profusely illustrated. Mr. Richard Davey's series of papers on 'Beatrice Cenci' is likely to startle the majority of readers. Instead of the virginal heroine of sixteen, who resented even to patricide the injury to her innocence and her honour, she was, it is shown, a woman over twenty and the mother of an illegitimate child. The murder is as vulgar and as atrocious as anything in the 'Newgate Calendar.' Mr. J. H. Round concludes No. 1 of his 'Municipal Offices,' which deals with Colchester. Mr. W. A. Clouston's 'Stories of Noddledom' are in that clever narrator's best manner. Mr. H. B. Wheatley commences a careful study of precious stones, which he calls 'A Chapter in the History of Personal Adornment.' Mr. Bird writes at some length on 'Crown Lands,' and the Rev. J. C. Atkinson contributes 'Notes on Common Field-Names.' Mr. G. L. Gomme furnishes 'Glimpses of Old London,' and Mr. W. H. K. Wright, 'Historic Streets of Plymouth.' A volume containing these articles and others of equal interest and value appeals naturally to all antiquaries, and to most readers of scholarship and taste.

*On Some of the Books for Children of the Last Century.*  
By Charles Welsh. (Privately printed.)

THIS agreeable little treatise contains the catalogue of a collection of children's books of the last century recently exhibited before the Sette of Odd Volumes by Mr. Welsh, who is the chapman of the Sette, and of a brief address to the "brethren" upon the subject of Newberry, on which Mr. Welsh is entitled to speak. The compilation, which is No. 11 of the opuscula of the Sette, is well printed and is worthy of the companionship in which it finds itself.

*Ginder's Handbook for Canterbury and Canterbury Cathedral.* By J. M. Cowper. (Canterbury, Ginder.)

UNDERTAKING to prepare for the press a handbook long out of print, Mr. J. M. Cowper finds, as many have found before him, he had practically to write a new book. The task of supplying concise information upon the ancient city and its noble cathedral could not have fallen into better hands, and the information, though necessarily condensed, is for the general reader adequate and in all cases trustworthy.

*English Coins and Tokens.* By Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THOUGH intended only for the juvenile collector, this little work is eminently trustworthy and valuable. It has a special chapter on 'Greek and Roman Coins,' by Mr. Barclay V. Head, M.B.A.S., of the British Museum.

M. L. DEROME supplies in *Le Livre* for August 10 an interesting account of an original edition of three 'Contes' of La Fontaine, with readings different from the received text, curiously illustrative of La Fontaine's alterations. 'Les Outils de l'Écrivain' is the subject of a very agreeable paper by M. Spire Blondel. 'Le Com-

merce d'Autrofois et l'Imprimerie d'une Duchesse,' by M. P. Van der Hagen, is also eminently readable. In the department of modern bibliography are reviews of translations from Mr. R. C. Christie and Miss Mathilde Blind. A delightful reproduction of 'La Lecture à Cythere,' by M. Albert Lynch, appears in this number.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY has issued a translation from the Greek of the study on Pope Joan of Emmanuel Rhoidis. It is interesting enough, and is accompanied by curious illustrations and a preface by Mr. C. H. Collette.

MR. CHARLES J. STONE, of Hare Court, Temple, author of 'Cradle Lands of Arts and Creeds,' 'Christianity before Christ,' and other works, died on Saturday morning last at his chambers in the Temple. The deceased gentleman, who was a student of the past life of London, was an occasional but frequent contributor to our columns. Among his minor works was a clever brochure in the style of 'The Battle of Dorking.' Mr. Stone served in India as an ensign, 1858 to 1862; was lieutenant of the 3rd Middlesex Militia, 1870-3, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864. He was born March 2, 1837.

THE next volume of Mr. Elliot Stock's "Book Lover's Library" will be 'Modern Methods of Illustrating Books.' It is written by Mr. H. Trueman Wood, the Secretary of the Society of Arts, and will be issued very shortly.

MESSES. BOURNE, of Liverpool and Paternoster Row, have issued a 'Handy Assurance Directory,' containing statistics of the British assurance offices, and other information, extending over the last five years.

### Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

R. T. SIMPSON ("Custom at Knightlow Hill, Warwickshire: Wroth Silver").—See 1<sup>st</sup> S. i. 448; 6<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 396.

C. H. MIDFORTH ("The Colosseum").—Consult the great work on Rome of Ampère.

WALTER E. PINE ("Gold Coin").—If the coin is a genuine noble of Edward III, it is of considerable value. Show it to the British Museum.

T. B. C.-W. ("Sizes of Books").—Consult Savage's 'Dictionary of the Art of Printing,' under "Paper."

ERRATUM.—P. 120, col. 2, l. 31 from bottom, for "George," i. 5 read 'Elogues,' i. 5.

### NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 22, Took's Court, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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